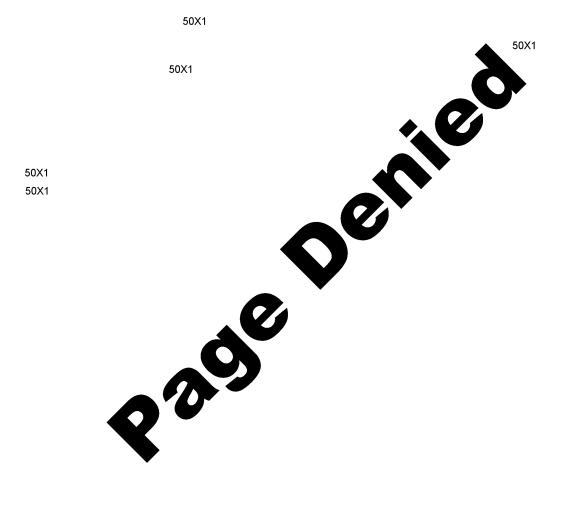
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In the Karkshorst Compound in Berlin, there were many dependent quarters for Swiet civilian and military personnel. 2
Soviet sponsors and their dependents were not permitted to live any place other 50×1 than inside Soviet military installations, anywhere in the Soviet Zone of Germany.

Marriages and Pregnancy of Military or Dependent Personnel

- Sverkherochniki, officers, or civilians of the Soviet forces were permitted to marry other Soviet personnel stationed in Germany, either civilian or military. They Were then given some type of quarters in their area. This usually consisted of one or two rooms in the officers BOQ. Conscripts were not officially authorised to mairy. There were instances, however, where single Soviet women, both military marry. There were instances, however, where single Soviet women, both military and civilian, became pregnant. If marriage resulted from such a pregnancy, and the father of the child was an officer, civilian, or sverkherochniki, the married couple were given quarters. If the father was a military person, the unit political officer tried to effect a marriage. Normally, the few wives of conscripts married tader such circumstances were returned to the USSR. There were rare instances, when marriage were returned to the USSR. There were rare instances, however, when regimental commanders did allow the wife of a conscript to remain in Germany and quarters were provided. Marriages were performed in Potsdam for personnel of the Prenslau Garrison and greater Berlin area.
- 6. Those pregnant women who did not marry were returned to the USSR after the fourth month of pregnancy. Soviet Army female personnel were not 50X1 necessarily demobilised upon marriage, but continued working in their military capacity. Soviet Army female personnel married to Soviet personnel in Germany were demobilized when they reached an advanced state of pregnancy.
- 7. In general, commanders in heavily built up military areas were more lenient in dependent policies because medical facilities for taking care of pregnant women and other such dependent facilities were more or less available. In isolated military installations, commanders did not have such facilities at their disposal and were, therefore, forced to limit the number of dependents and had to send wives of recent locally married personnel of low rank home.

Pass Policies

- 8. Officially, all Soviet personnel have been allowed to leave caserne areas during off-duty time since fall 1953. However, different conditions pertained to different groups of individuals. In the Berlin/Karlshorst area, officers and sverkharochniki were free to leave the caserne during off-duty hours. No pass of any kind was required. Officers and sverkherochniki were merely required to sign their names in a sign-out book when leaving the compound, indicating their destination and expected time of return.
- Conscripts were allowed to leave the compound in small groups with a designated MCO in charge. This privilege, however, was limited only to the outstanding and trustworthy conscripts. These men were required to have a pass in their possession showing their destination, expected time of return, and other limitations.
- 10. At no time were more than 30 percent of the entire personnel, officers and EM alike, allowed to be on pass at the same time. This was true in both the Berlin garrison area and the Frenzlau garrison area. All personnel were supposed to return to their units by 2400 hours. This policy, however, was not very closely adhered to except in the case of conscripts. In certain units where discipline was more strict, this policy was strictly adhered to. There were special passes which permitted the bearer to be absent beyond the 2400 hour curfew. Generally speaking, officers and sverkhsrochniki looked out for each other and violated the 2400 hour curfew. There was no cause for concern until the first formation the following morning. If someone was on an unauthorized absence but his whereabouts were known, it was covered up. However, if someone failed to make the first morning formation, was on an unauthorized absence, and his whereabouts were unknown, it was imperative that higher headquarters be informed so that a search could be started. even field grade officers covered for each other during unauthorized absences provided they knew the whereabouts of the officer they were covering for.

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Leave Policies

11. Officers and sverkhsrochniki were authorized 45 days of annual leave plus an additional unknown number of days for travel time. Male conscripts and enlisted women were not authorized any annual leave. There were, however, instances of conscripts and EWs receiving ten days leave plus travel time for outstanding performance, and also for compassionate reasons.

12. leaves of any sort could not be taken in Germany. however, the Soviet forces had a rest home at some unknown location in the south of East Germany and that military personnel were sent here on a duty status following a serious illness or operation.

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It was the command responsibility to work out a time schedule for authorized personnel to take their leaves. As a result, only in rare instances were officers and sverkharoonniki permitted to take leaves when they personally desired. Generally speaking, units did not allow their personnel to be on leave during the semi-annual inspections conducted by higher headquarters. At all command levels, both the sampolit and unit CO could not be on leave at the same time.

14. Officers and averkharochniki had no complaints regarding the number of days authorised for annual leave. They were only dissatisfied because they could not go on leave when they personally desired. Conscripts were not authorised annual leave and did not complain about it. However, those EM who did receive leave for compassionate reasons complained of the delays in getting a leave approved. Few, if any, EM ever returned to the USSR in time to attend a funeral in case of death in the family because of these delays.

15. Discipline

- a. General State of Discipline Discipline in the Prenslau garrison was generally good. Discipline in the Karlshorst compound was good but more lax than in the Prenslau garrison. The reason for this was that the units in the Prenslau area were combat units and were, therefore, stricter in their discipline.
- c. Stockades at Karlshorst In the Karlshorst compound there was a post stockade which contained separate cells for officers and EN. Source estimated that from 10 to 15 military prisoners were held there. All stockade prisoners were military. Some were confined as a result of unit punishment; others were awaiting courts-martial.

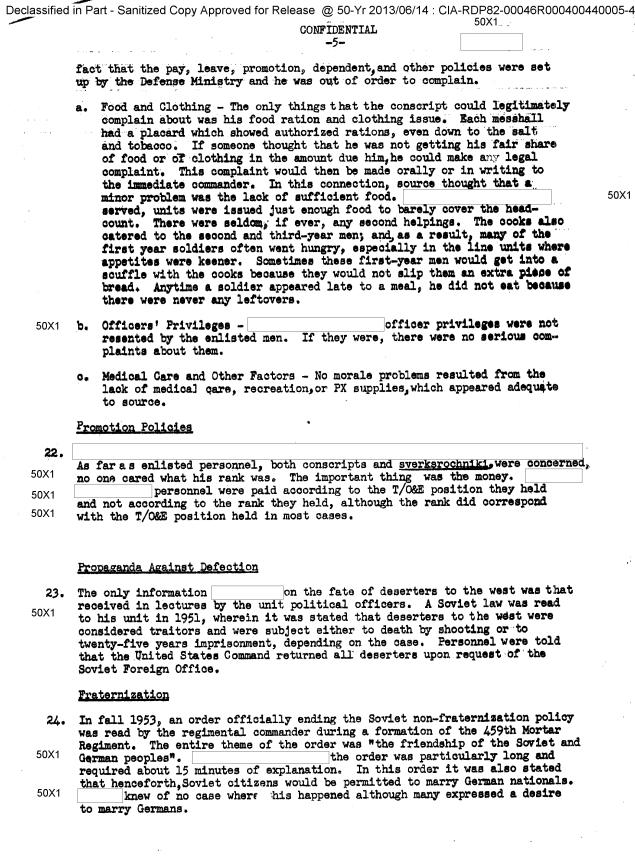
did some griping. Also, conscripts who were granted emergency leave complained about the delay in the approval, and soldiers did not pass over in silence the low page.

and was all that they should expect. Everyone, including officers, had complaints but generally kept them to themselves. The conscript accepted the

this was the lot of the conscripts

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they received. However,



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25. Despite the fact that this order apparently ended the non-fraternization policy, it was never clear to anyone to what extent fraternization bould be carried for the GSF in Germany authorities were not in complete agreement with this order, which had been issued by the Ministry of Defense in Moscow.

Openly and brazenly.

26. To further friendship with the German people, the Karlshorst compound held a Friendship Day (Den' Drushby), a sort of open house, on 1 May 1954. The gate sentries at the entrances to the compound were not posted that day and the public was invited to be the guests of the compound. A huge growd attended and no documents checks of any kind were made. There was a concert by a German and a Soviet ensemble and also a dance to which German girls were invited.

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